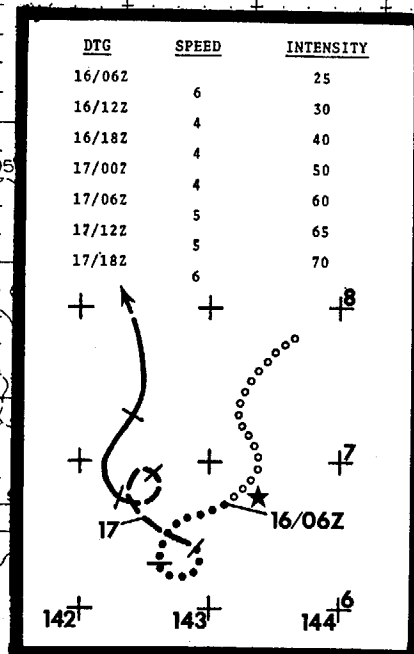
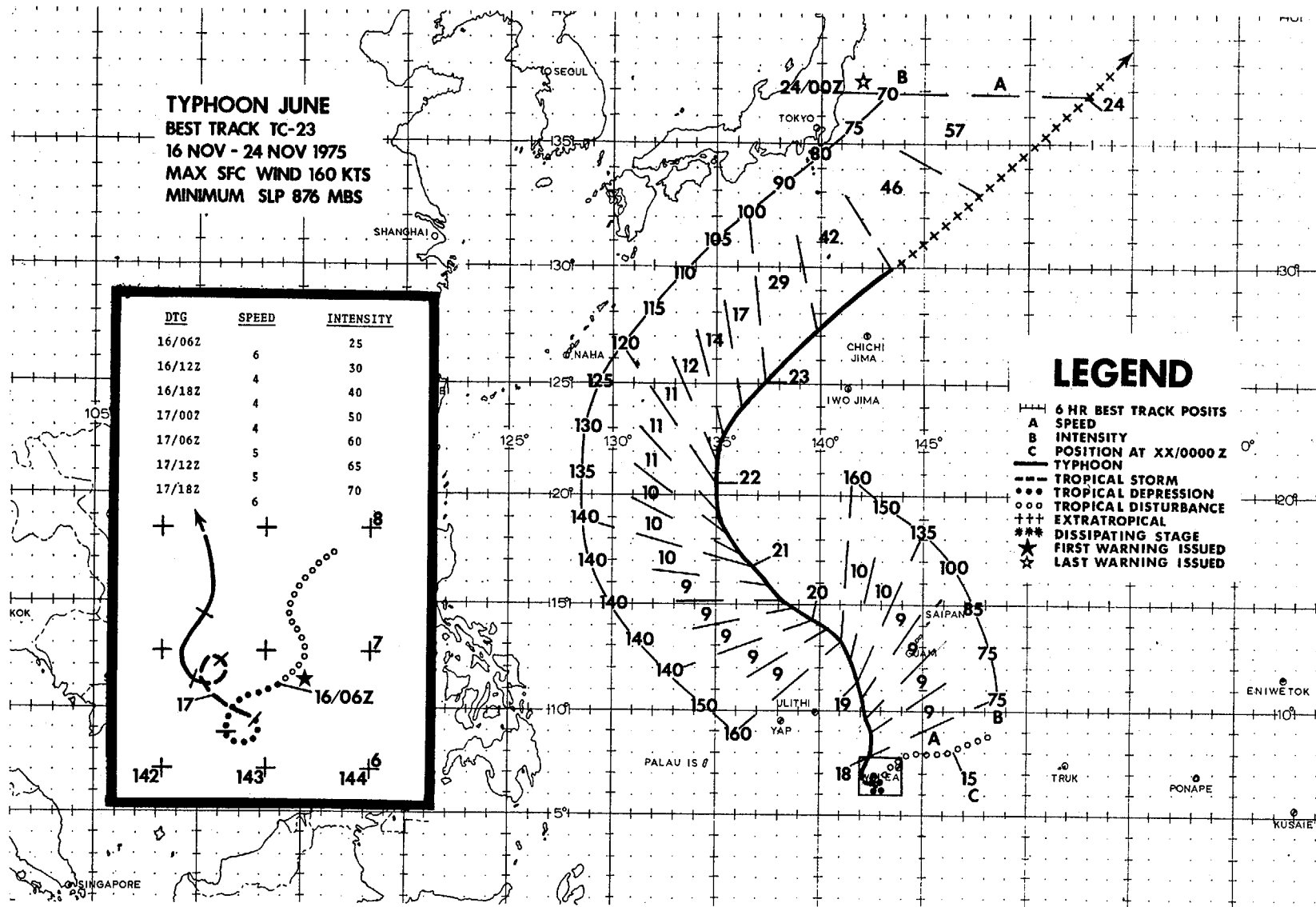


TYPHOON JUNE
BEST TRACK TC-23
16 NOV - 24 NOV 1975
MAX SFC WIND 160 KTS
MINIMUM SLP 876 MBS



LEGEND

- 6 HR BEST TRACK POSITS
- A SPEED
- B INTENSITY
- C POSITION AT XX/0000 Z
- TYPHOON
- TROPICAL STORM
- ... TROPICAL DEPRESSION
- ... TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
- +++ EXTRATROPICAL
- *** DISSIPATING STAGE
- ★ FIRST WARNING ISSUED
- ☆ LAST WARNING ISSUED



JUNE

The last typhoon of the year was to become the most intense on record. At 0843Z on 19 November, reconnaissance aircraft measured a record low 700 mb height of 1984 m while traversing the eye and obtained a coincident minimum sea level pressure (MSLP) of 876 mb (25.87 in) by dropsonde near the cloud wall. This observation was the lowest on record, slightly lower (1 mb) than Typhoons Ida in 1958 and Nora in 1973. June's central pressure well surpasses the lowest Western Hemisphere reading (892.3 mb), and that obtained by aircraft in Hurricane Camille (905 mb).

June had been under frequent surveillance by satellite and aircraft since her birth in the central Carolines on the 16th. Initially, the system moved slowly west-

ward, becoming quasi-stationary near 6N 143E (445 nm south of Guam), the result of weak steering flow near the equator (Fig. 4-27).

On the 18th, June began to move northward, perhaps in response to a weakness in the 500 mb ridge caused by a deep trough approaching from the west. Simultaneously, June began to rapidly deepen, her surface pressure plummeting 52 mb in 11 hr and 90 mb in 24 hr. By the 19th, the winds of Super Typhoon June had increased to an estimated 160 kt as the typhoon reached its lowest pressure, some 230 nm west-southwest of Guam (Fig. 4-28). As June tracked north-northwest toward a weakness in the 500 mb ridge, the system reached exceptionally large proportions. Sustained

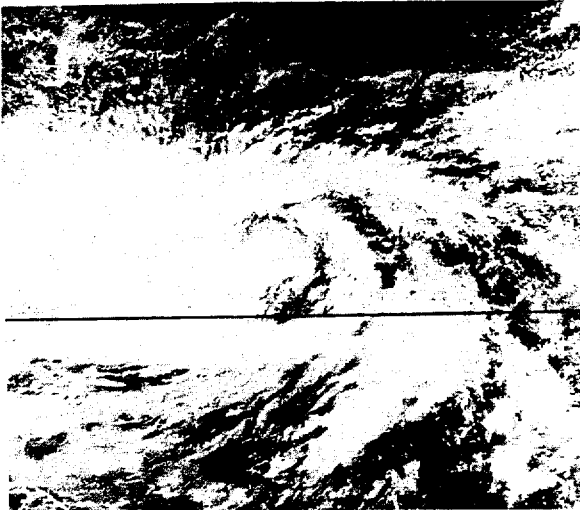


FIGURE 4-27. June at tropical storm intensity 420 nm south-southwest of Guam, 16 November 1975, 2302Z. (DMSP imagery)

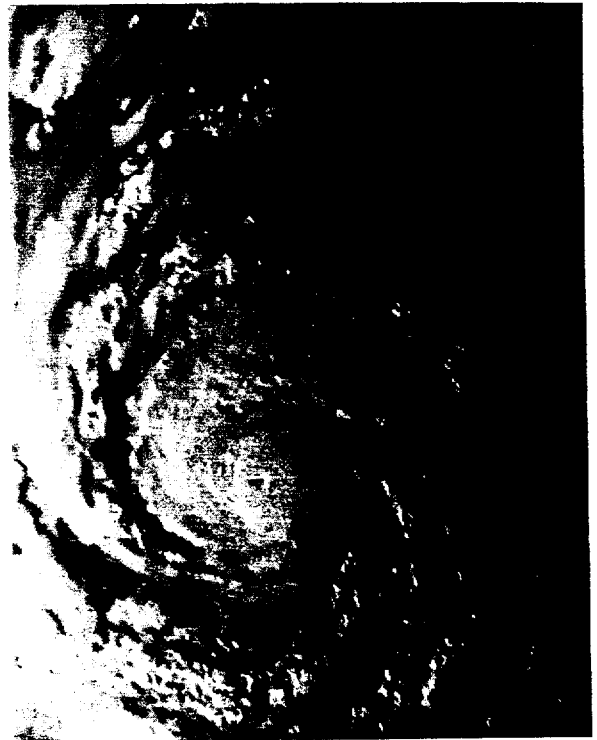


FIGURE 4-28. Super Typhoon June near 160 kt peak intensity 210 nm west of Guam. Lightning discharge can be seen across the eye of the moonlight photograph, 19 November 1975, 1002Z. (DMSP imagery)

surface winds of 50 kt or greater extended 200 nm outward from the center.

On the evening of the 19th, June passed approximately 200 nm to the west of Guam. More than 3,200 island residents fled into evacuation centers. There was severe flooding in low-lying areas, with several buildings and homes damaged or destroyed by gale force winds and storm surge. A peak gust of 70 kt was recorded at Andersen AFB. Island losses amounted to an estimated \$300,000 with most of the damage to crops.

Eauripik Atoll in Yap district suffered severe property and crop damage. Newspaper reports stated that "sizable

portions" of the island were washed away by the heavy seas, but that no deaths or injuries occurred. Flooding and crop damage were also reported on Woleai Atoll and on other low-lying islands in Yap district; however, no casualties were reported on any of the islands.

After passing abeam of Guam, Super Typhoon June turned northwest (Fig. 4-29). On the 22nd, June began recurving toward the northeast with maximum winds down to 100 kt. On the 23rd (Fig. 4-30), the storm began accelerating rapidly in the strong westerlies and its forward speed reached nearly 60 kt. With an influx of cold air, June became extratropical above 30N, still possessing winds of typhoon intensity.

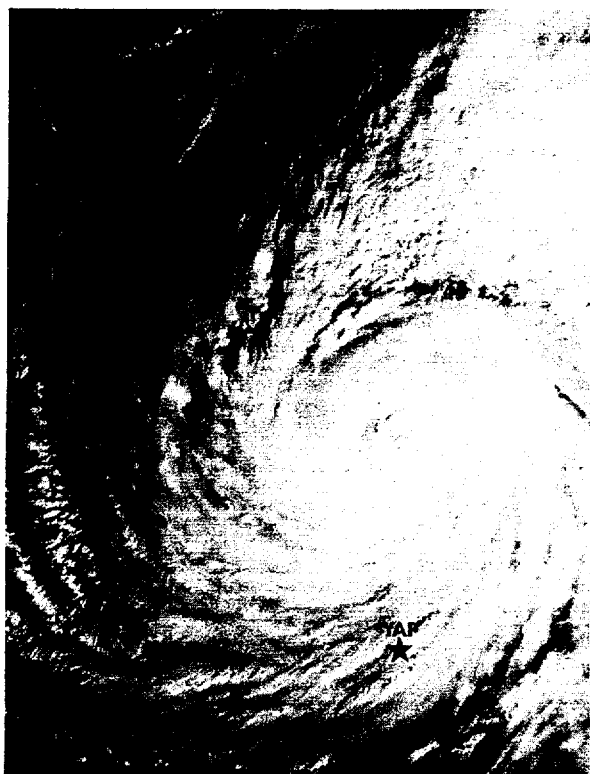


FIGURE 4-29. Super Typhoon June at 145 kt heading to the northwest away from Guam, 19 November 1975, 2348Z. [DMSP imagery]

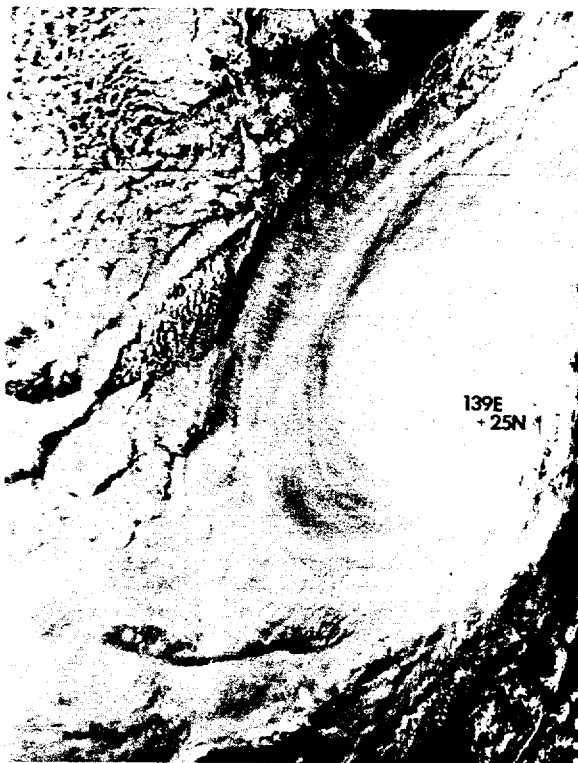


FIGURE 4-30. June maintaining 100 kt winds as she accelerates after recurvature, 22 November 1975, 2252Z. [DMSP imagery]